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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Notifications by the Chief Commissioner of Mysore

GENERAL

NOTIFICATION.

No. 191.

The 26th September 1874.

The following Bye-laws of the Cantonment Municipality are, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, extended to the town of Bangalore.

- No. 43.—Any person easing himself either in the vicinity of, or outside or in any part of any public latrine, other than in the trench made for the purpose, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first and one rupee for the second and two rupees for each succeeding offence.
- No. 44.—Any person of one sex who shall wilfully intrude into any public latrine set apart for the use of the opposite sex shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty of five rupees for the first and ten rupees for the second and each succeeding offence.
- No. 45.—No person shall use a public urinal for other than the purpose for which it is provided; any person infringing this Bye-law by using the same as a latrine or otherwise defiling it, shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a fine of half a rupee for the first, one rupee for the second, and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

No. 195.

The 1st October 1874.

It is hereby notified under the provisions of Section 4 of Act X of 1870 (Land Acquisition Act) that the land comprised in the limits hereunder described, and situated in the villages of Upparhalli and Malanhalli is required for public purposes, that is, for the residence of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

South.—From junction of Yelahanka cross-road and Miller's road, below and north of Madras Railway Terminus; along Upparhalli road, and crossing Cathcart road, to junction with Sampangi supply channel.

West.—Thence, north, along the Sampangi supply channel to the point where the limits of the villages of Malanhalli and Vyali Kaval meet.

North.—Thence, east, crossing the Cathcart road, and along a pathway, to junction with the Yelahanka cross-road.

East.—Thence, south, along Yelahanka cross-road to point of junction with Miller's road.

No. 201.

The 8th October 1874.

Defining the Forest rights of occupiers in the Lands of Sorab and other Taluks.

1. The right of tapping toddy trees subject to the Abkari Rules, and of cultivating pepper, as also of collecting gum and honey, and all jungle produce, is conceded to the holder of the kan, who may further collect leaves for manure (Sop), and sell underwood to the extent absolutely necessary for securing the growth of the pepper vines.

2. But the kan-holder has no right to fell any timber whatever, nor any right whatever over the timber trees growing in the kan. If the holder is found cutting or injuring timber trees in any way, the terms of his tenure of the kan will be considered to have been broken, and the kan will be at once resumed, while he will be further liable to punishment for breach of the Forest Rules.

No. 215.

The 20th October 1874.

Ramaswamaya, Peshkar of the Sorab Taluk, is appointed on probation 5th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Lakvalli Taluk, within the meaning of Section 19 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and is vested with the powers conferred by Sections 22 and 23, except the power to commit for trial.

No. 216.

The 23rd October 1874.

Major H. C. T. Jarrett, v. c., Deputy Conservator of Forests, Nagar Range, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 217.

The 26th October 1874.

The appointment of Paraki Atchuta Rao as a Medical Pupil in Notification No. 197, dated 30th September 1874, is cancelled.

With reference to the Notification of the Medical Department, dated 19th June 1874, inviting candidates for the grade of Medical Pupils, the undermentioned lad having been found after a competitive examination qualified and eligible for the Medical Service, is accordingly admitted as a Medical Pupil from the 1st November 1874 and ordered to do duty as under:—

No.	Name.	Where educated—	Posted to—
13.	P. J. Ramsing.	Mission School, Trichinopoly.	Civil Dispensary, Mercara.

No. 218.

The 26th October 1874.

Privilege leave for six days has been granted to Mr. J. Lawrence, Munsiff, Kolar District, with effect from the 12th October 1874, or such date as he may have availed himself of it.

No. 219.

The 27th October 1874.

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The following Revised Rules for remuneration of Patels and Shanbhogs in Mysore are promulgated for general information in lieu of those published at pages 272—274 of the *Mysore Gazette*, No 13, dated 26th June 1869.

“By Order,”
H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.

REVISED RULES FOR REMUNERATION OF PATELS AND SHANBHOGS.

I. All official land, whether recorded as *inam* or *jodi inam*, or otherwise, shall be valued at the survey assessment of the same, less the amount of the *jodi* tax or other cesses to which it may be subject as recorded in the public accounts of the year.

II. Cash allowances from the Government Treasury, under whatever name they may be entered in the public accounts, shall be recorded at the amount so entered in the accounts of the year.

III. The sum total of the emoluments valued according to the above two rules is to be taken as the existing valuation of the emoluments of the office.

IV. The Officiating Patel and Shanbhog of each village shall hereafter receive for the performance of the duties of their offices, a remuneration in cash of at least the amount fixed by the following scale for these offices respectively.

Patels' Scale.

V. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenues of his village, three per cent; for the second thousand or any part of it, two per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond two thousand rupees, one per cent. In the case of villages where the collections do not exceed Rs. 300, he shall, in addition to the above percentages, receive a fixed annual allowance of one rupee when the gross revenue ranges from eleven to fifty rupees; of two rupees when the gross revenue ranges from 51 to 300 Rs.; or so much of it, when the gross revenue exceeds Rs. 250, as shall be required to make the salary up to but not exceed rupees ten per annum.

Shanbhogs' Scale.

VI. For the first thousand rupees of the gross revenue of the village, or villages forming a Shanbhog's charge, four per cent; for the second thousand, three per cent; for the third thousand, two per cent; for the fourth thousand, one per cent; and for the balance of gross revenue beyond four thousand rupees, one per cent.

VII. In addition to his salary the Officiating Shanbhog shall also receive an allowance for stationery as shewn in the subjoined table, and the Officiating Patel shall also receive the same allowance when he does not receive the extra allowance provided for in Rule XII.

Gross Revenue of Village			Stationery Allowance.		
			Rs.	As.	P.
up to Rupees 20	..	..	1	0	0
21 50	..	..	2	0	0
51 100	..	..	2	8	0
101 200	..	..	3	0	0
201 350	..	..	3	8	0
351 500	..	..	4	0	0
501 700	..	..	4	8	0
701 900	..	..	5	0	0
901 1,250	..	..	5	8	0
1,251 1,500	..	..	6	0	0
1,501 1,800	..	..	6	8	0
1,801 2,000	..	..	7	0	0
2,001 2,500	..	..	7	8	0
2,501 3,000	..	..	8	0	0
3,001 3,500	..	..	8	8	0
3,501 4,000	..	..	9	0	0
4,001 4,500	..	..	9	8	0
4,501 5,000	..	..	10	0	0

II. The following table shews the amount of salary to be paid to Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs according to the preceding scale:—

Gross Revenue of the village.	Patel's Salary.							Shanbhog's Salary.							Grand Total including Stationery Allowance.
	Percentage.			Amount	Additional Fixed Allowance.	Contingent Allowance under Rules VII or XII.	Total Salary and allowances.	Percentage.			Amount.	Total Salary.	Stationery Allowance.		
	Rates.							Rates.							
	1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand & upwards.					1st Thousand.	2nd Thousand.	3rd Thousand.				4th Thousand.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5	3	...	...	0-12	11-0	1-12	4	...	...	...	0-10	1-10	1-0	2-10
15	3	...	...	0-12	12-0	1-12	4	...	...	...	1-0	2-0	2-0	4-0
50	3	...	...	1-2	12-0	2-8	4	...	...	...	2-0	3-0	2-0	5-0
75	3	...	...	2-2	22-0	4-4	4	...	...	...	3-0	5-0	2-8	7-8
100	3	...	...	3-0	22-0	5-0	4	...	...	...	4-0	6-0	2-8	8-8
50	3	...	...	4-8	23-0	6-8	4	...	...	...	6-0	8-0	3-0	11-0
100	3	...	...	6-0	23-0	8-0	4	...	...	...	8-0	10-0	3-0	13-0
100	3	...	...	9-0	13-8	10-0	4	...	...	...	12-0	12-0	3-8	15-8
100	3	...	...	12-0	...	12-0	4	...	...	...	16-0	16-0	4-0	20-0
100	3	...	...	15-0	...	15-0	4	...	...	...	20-0	20-0	4-0	24-0
100	3	...	...	18-0	...	18-0	4	...	...	...	24-0	24-0	4-8	28-8
100	3	...	...	21-0	...	21-0	4	...	...	...	28-0	28-0	4-8	32-8
300	3	...	...	24-0	...	24-0	4	...	...	...	32-0	32-0	5-0	37-0
900	3	...	...	27-0	...	27-0	4	...	...	...	36-0	36-0	5-0	41-0
900	3	...	...	30-0	...	30-0	4	...	...	...	40-0	40-0	5-8	45-8
100	3	2	...	32-0	...	32-0	4	3	...	...	43-0	43-0	5-8	48-8
200	3	2	...	34-0	...	34-0	4	2	...	...	46-0	46-0	5-8	51-8
300	3	2	...	36-0	...	36-0	4	2	...	...	49-0	49-0	6-0	55-0
400	3	2	...	38-0	...	38-0	4	3	...	...	52-0	52-0	6-0	58-0
500	3	2	...	40-0	...	40-0	4	3	...	...	55-0	55-0	6-0	61-0
600	3	2	...	42-0	...	42-0	4	3	...	...	58-0	58-0	6-8	64-8
700	3	2	...	44-0	...	44-0	4	3	...	...	61-0	61-0	6-8	67-8
1,800	3	2	...	46-0	...	46-0	4	3	...	...	64-0	64-0	6-8	70-8
1,900	3	2	...	48-0	...	48-0	4	3	...	...	67-0	67-0	7-0	74-0
2,000	3	2	...	50-0	...	50-0	4	3	...	...	70-0	70-0	7-0	77-0
2,100 & so on	3	2	151-0	...	7-8	51-0	4	3	2	...	72-0	72-0	7-8	79-8	
to															
3,000	3	2	160-0	...	8-0	60-0	4	3	2	...	90-0	90-0	8-0	98-0	
3,100 & so on	3	2	161-0	...	8-8	61-0	4	3	2	1	91-0	91-0	8-8	99-8	

IX. The salaries of officiators fixed by the preceding rule form the minimum rate of remuneration; but an addition to the fixed portion of the officiator's allowance, according to scale, will be made in certain cases specified in the following subsidiary rules.

X. When the difference between the total of existing emoluments (as found by Rules I and II) and that as fixed by Rule V or VI falls short of rupees 5 in the case of villages having a gross revenue of less than Rs. 500, and of Rs. 10 in case of villages having a gross revenue in excess of Rs. 1,000, this difference shall be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officiator in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XI. When the total of existing emoluments is large, viz., when it exceeds the salary of the officiator as fixed by Rule V or VI, 10 per cent of this excess will be assigned as a permanent fixed allowance to the officiator in excess of his salary as fixed by Rule V or VI.

XII. In the case of towns, large villages, and villages in the vicinity of Railway stations, camping grounds, large marts and similar localities, the Patels of which are ordinarily called upon to perform heavy miscellaneous duties, an extra allowance not exceeding Rs. 15 per annum will be assigned

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to the Patel (and where there are two Officiating Patels to each Patel) in addition to the salary of the office fixed by the scales in Rule VIII.

XIII. The gross revenue of the village, referred to in Rules V and VI, is the whole revenue leviable for any year before deducting any remissions.

XIV. Patels and Shanbhogs shall receive their emoluments by a deduction of the amount of the same from the assessment on their *kandayam* lands, the same being adjusted at each annual jamabandi and duly shewn accordingly in the village accounts, to prevent complications. Where the assessment on their lands is insufficient for this purpose, the balance will be made up by their deducting it from the last instalment of revenue, before paying such instalment into the Taluk Treasury. In this latter event, the receipt of the Patel or Shanbhog for the amount of such balance as so deducted shall be considered equivalent to the payment into the Treasury of an equal sum in cash.

XV. The amount of quit-rent fixed on the holding of each share-holder is fixed for the term of settlement, but the total emoluments of the officiators will be revised once after ten years, and will be modified according to the same scale in proportion to the revenues of the village as then realized.

XVI. When the assessment of the occupied arable land, (exclusive of alienations) in the year in which the settlement of remuneration of Village Officers is made, exceeds five-sixths of the assessment of the entire arable land (exclusive of alienations) in any village, the gross revenue of the year will be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officiators.

XVII. When the assessment of the arable land, specified in the preceding rule, in occupation in the year in which the settlement of the village officiators is made, falls short of five-sixths of the gross assessment of all the arable land (exclusive of alienations) in the village, then five-sixths of such gross assessment shall be taken for the calculation of the remuneration of the officiators.

XVIII. The existing official emoluments valued as provided for in Rules I and II will be appropriated for the support of the officiator in the manner specified in the following rules, and the balance of emoluments remaining, after providing for the officiator, is to be disposed of for the future in the manner also provided for in these rules.

XIX. The emoluments derived from land as fixed by Rule I shall first be appropriated to provide the salary of the officiator.

XX. When the emoluments derived from land are insufficient to provide the salary of the officiators, the cash emoluments from the Government Treasury will next be appropriated to make up the salary of the officiator.

XXI. Any deficiency, after appropriating all the emoluments from land and cash, shall be made good from the Government Treasury.

XXII. Any surplus on the existing emoluments in land and cash remaining over, after providing the salary of the officiator, shall be dealt with as follows.

XXIII. If the emoluments derived from land alone are more than sufficient to provide the salary of the officiator, the surplus shall be taxed by the imposition of additional *jodi* equal to one half the profits on the above land, the profits being the difference between the *jodi* payable thereon and the full survey assessment or valuation.

XXIV. Any surplus remaining out of the cash emoluments after providing the salary of the officiator shall be at once resumed by Government.

XXV. When the official land of any office is held in shares, and these shares, with the amount of *jodi* and other cesses now payable on each, are separately recorded in the village accounts, then the additional tax imposed upon the whole official land of the office under this rule is to be apportioned on the several shares in proportion to the sum by which the full survey assessment of the land of each share exceeds the present *jodi* and other cesses payable on the same, as shewn in the following example, in which the emolument of an officiator amounts to Rs. 30—0—0.

Names and Shares.	Survey assessment of the land of each share.	Deduct <i>jodi</i> cess now paid on each share.	Non-shah profit on each share.	Addition to <i>jodi</i> in col. 3 apportioned on profit in col. 4 for payment of officiator.	Unappropriated excess of profits, being difference between cols. 4 and 5.	Additional half <i>jodi</i> on excess in last column.	Future <i>jodi</i> cess on each share being sum of cols. 3, 5 and 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Kari Basveganda's ...	16—0	23—0	...	...	...	...	23—0
2. Nimbeganda's ...	69—12	46—0	23—12	9—12	14—0	7—0	62—12
3. Basveganda's ...	46—8	25—12	15—12	8—4	12—8	6—4	40—4
4. Lingeganda's ...	118—4	89—0	29—4	12—0	17—4	8—8	109—8
	250—8	169—12	73—12	30—0	43—12	21—12	235—8

XXVI. In settling the amount of *jodi* to be paid upon each share, fractions of less amount than $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee are not to be admitted into the accounts in accordance with the rule followed in regard to all survey assessments.

XXVII. Nothing contained in any of the preceding rules shall be considered as debarring any village hereditary officer from relinquishing his official land when so disposed; and every such officer shall, at any time, whether at or subsequent to the introduction of the settlement prescribed in these rules, be permitted to relinquish by written *Razinama* any entire field or fields into which official land may have been marked off by the Survey, and on so doing the relinquished field is immediately to be entered in the accounts as Government land, and the *jodi* tax payable by the hereditary officer is to be reduced by the full amount of the survey assessment of the relinquished fields.

XXVIII. The official land under the settlement prescribed in the foregoing rule will form no part of the remuneration of the officiator, who is to be paid wholly in cash, and the land will therefore remain in the possession of the shahs who may at present hold it.

XXIX. The charges of Shanbhogs will be redistributed so as to give each officiator as many villages as he is capable of managing. When more villages than form a sufficient charge are already in the hands of one officiator, he will be required to give up the surplus villages, for which one or more new officiators will be appointed by Government. The new officiator or officiators will be appointed from the family in which the *Hak* has been hitherto vested if a competent person can be found.

XXX. In all cases of incompetency of the officiator in direct hereditary succession, whether from age, sex, inefficiency, or any other cause, the next of kin, if competent, will be appointed; if no competent person of the family can be found, the nomination will rest with Government. Such nomination to hold good in case of a minority till the end of the year in which the minor shall attain full age (18 years); in other cases for 3 years, when the nomination will revert to the hereditary family if a competent person can be found therein.

XXXI. Any conviction of malversation in performance of official duties shall render the person convicted incompetent to officiate again, and shall deprive him, in cases of selection being vested in the members of the family, of any right to take part in such selection. It shall also be in the power of the District Officer to exclude the son of a person so convicted from any of the rights or privileges of the office so far as succession or election to the performance of the duties.

XXXII. The District Officer will be the sole judge of the competency or otherwise of the person on whom devolves the performance of the duties of an office.

XXXIII. In arranging charges, except in the case of single villages, as a rule no one officiator shall hold charge of villages with a collection of more than about Rs. 2,500, and when five or more villages are combined in one charge, no one officiator shall, as a rule, hold more villages than give a revenue of about Rs. 1,600.

XXXIV. In small villages where only one office, either Patel or Shanbhog, at present exists, or where both offices are vested in one person, he shall receive the full salary shewn by the Shanbhog's scale, and 50 per cent of the Patel's salary according to scale, so long as he continues to perform the duties of both offices.

XXXV. In large villages where there is no Patel, or where both offices have been vested in the same person, a Patel will be appointed by Government, or the one family holding both offices may be called upon to nominate a separate officiator for each office as may seem fit to Government.

XXXVI. By Circular Notification of the Commissioner of Mysore of the 11th September 1835, lands of village officers held on condition of service to Government are declared to be inalienable by sale, mortgage, gift or otherwise. The provisions of this Circular will be strictly enforced.

XXXVII. The remuneration of the Officiating Patels and Shanbhogs shall be fixed on the scale for each, and the sum payable to each officiator shall be his exclusive perquisite, on which no other member of the family shall have any claim.

XXXVIII. The Patel and Shanbhog shall in all cases reside in the village or one of the villages constituting their charge. No Patel or Shanbhog shall absent himself from his charge for more than seven days, without previously obtaining leave from the Amildar of the Taluk.

No. 220.

The 29th October 1874.

Mr. C. Soob Rao, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. P. N. Purnaiya, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Bangalore District Treasury on the forenoon of the 13th October 1874.

No. 221.

The 29th October 1874.

Under Section 3 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Venkatraya Chetti as one of the Municipal Commissioners of No. 3 Division, Town of Bangalore, in the room of Giriappa Chetti, deceased.

No. 222.

The 29th October 1874.

Major H. C. T. Jarrett, v. c., Deputy Conservator of Forests, made over charge of the office of the Nagar Range, to Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Assistant Conservator, on the afternoon of the 15th October 1874, and availed himself of the one month's privilege leave, granted to him in Notification No. 216, dated 23rd October 1874, on the 16th idem.

"By Order,"

H. WELLESLEY,
Offg. Secretary.**PUBLIC WORKS.**

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 54.

The 26th September 1874.

It is hereby declared under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X of 1870, that the under-described land situated in the village of Wakodi in the Tunkur Taluk of the Tunkur District in the Province of Mysore, is required for public purposes, viz., for use as a quarry by the Public Works Department.

Revenue Survey No.—Dry 80—*Area in part*—Square yards 2280—*Name of Patta-holder*—Ramaiya—*Remarks*—Survey plans can be seen in the Tunkur Taluk Cutcherry.

No. 64.

The 27th October 1874.

V. D. Chitambra Modaliar, Indexer, D. P. W. Secretary's Office, is granted three months' leave, without allowances, with effect from the 1st November 1874.